United Nations A/73/150

General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 July 2018

Original: English

Seventy-third session

Provisional agenda of the seventy-third regular session of the General Assembly*

To convene at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, 18 September 2018, at 3 p.m.

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly (rule 31).
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation (rule 62).
3. Credentials of representatives to the seventy-third session of the General Assembly (rule 28):
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly (rule 30).
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees (rules 30 and 103).
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly (rule 30).
7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee (rule 21).
8. General debate (resolution 57/301).

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

9. Report of the Economic and Social Council (rule 13 (b); Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112).
10. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin (resolutions 58/316 and 70/76).
11. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the political declarations on HIV/AIDS (resolutions S-26/2, 60/262, 65/277 and 70/266).

* Issued in accordance with rule 12 of the rules of procedure.

18-10513 (E) 200718

Please recycle

12. Sport for development and peace (resolution 71/160).

13. 2001–2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa.[1]

14. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields (resolutions 71/8, 71/251, 71/318, 71/326 and 72/277).

15. Culture of peace (resolutions 64/13, 72/136 and 72/137).

16. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order (decision 71/566).

17. Information and communications technologies for sustainable development (resolution 72/200).

18. Macroeconomic policy questions:

    (a) International trade and development (resolutions 1995 (XIX) and 72/202);

    (b) International financial system and development (resolution 72/203);

    (c) External debt sustainability and development (resolution 72/204);

    (d) Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development (resolution 72/207).

19. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development (resolution 72/208).

20. Sustainable development (resolutions 70/193, 71/221 and 72/209):

    (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (resolutions 71/222 and 72/216);

    (b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (resolutions 71/224 and 72/217);

    (c) Disaster risk reduction (resolutions 71/227 and 72/218);

    (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind (resolution 72/219);

    (e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (resolution 72/220);

    (f) Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 72/221);

    (g) Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (resolution 71/231);

    (h) Harmony with Nature (resolution 72/223);

[1] This item remains on the agenda of the seventy-second session. Its inclusion in the draft agenda of the seventy-third session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its seventy-second session.

(i) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (resolution 72/224);

(j) Combating sand and dust storms (resolutions 71/219 and 72/225).

21. Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (resolution 72/226).

22. Globalization and interdependence:

(a) Globalization and interdependence (resolution 71/236);

(b) International migration and development (resolution 71/237).

23. Groups of countries in special situations:

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (resolutions 70/216 and 72/231);

(b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries (resolution 72/232).

24. Eradication of poverty and other development issues (resolution 71/240):

(a) Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) (resolution 72/233);

(b) Industrial development cooperation (resolution 71/242).

25. Operational activities for development:

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolutions 35/81 and 72/236);

(b) South-South cooperation for development (resolution 72/237).

26. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition (resolutions 68/231 and 72/238).

27. Towards global partnerships (decision 72/543).

28. Social development (resolution 70/129):

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (resolutions 56/177 and 72/141);

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family (resolutions 71/163, 71/165, 72/144 and 72/145);

(c) Literacy for life: shaping future agendas (resolution 71/166).

29. Advancement of women (resolutions 71/167, 71/168, 71/169 and 71/170).

30. Space as a driver of sustainable development (resolution 72/79).

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

31. Report of the Security Council (rule 13 (b)).

32. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 60/180).

33. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict (resolution 72/267).

34. Prevention of armed conflict:

    (a) Prevention of armed conflict (resolution 71/248);

    (b) Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution.[2]

35. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development (resolution 72/280).

36. Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territory of the Republic of Moldova (resolution 72/282).

37. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic (decision 60/509).

38. The situation in the Middle East (resolutions 72/15 and 72/16).

39. Question of Palestine (resolutions 72/13 and 72/14).

40. The situation in Afghanistan (resolution 72/10).

41. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.[2]

42. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.[2]

43. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba (resolution 72/4).

44. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development (decision 60/508).[3]

45. Question of Cyprus (resolution 58/316).[3]

46. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo (resolution 58/316).[3]

47. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (resolution 58/316).[3]

48. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti (resolution 58/316).[3]

49. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security (resolution 58/316).[3]

50. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait (resolution 58/316).[3]

51. University for Peace (resolution 70/79).

52. Effects of atomic radiation (resolutions 66/70 and 72/76).

53. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space (resolution 72/77).

54. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolutions 72/80, 72/81, 72/82 and 72/83).

55. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (resolutions 72/84, 72/85, 72/86, 72/87 and 72/88).

56. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.[1]

---

[2] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its seventy-second session, remains on the agenda of that session. Its inclusion in the draft agenda of the seventy-third session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its seventy-second session.

[3] This item remains on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State.

57. Comprehensive review of special political missions (resolution 72/89).

58. Questions relating to information (resolutions 72/90 A and B).

59. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 72/91).

60. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 72/92).

61. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (resolution 72/93).

62. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 72/94).

63. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolutions 72/95, 72/96, 72/97, 72/98, 72/99, 72/100, 72/101, 72/102, 72/103, 72/104, 72/105, 72/106, 72/107, 72/108, 72/109 and 72/110).

64. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India (decision 72/504).

65. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources (resolution 72/240).

66. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions (resolutions 428 (V), 71/1, 72/150 and 72/152).

67. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace (resolutions 72/243 and 72/276).

C. Development of Africa

68. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support:

    (a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support (resolutions 57/7 and 71/320);

    (b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (resolution 71/315).

D. Promotion of human rights

69. Report of the Human Rights Council (resolutions 60/251 and 65/281).

70. Promotion and protection of the rights of children:

    (a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children (resolutions 44/25, 71/175, 71/176, 71/177 and 72/245);

    (b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children (decision 72/536).

71. Rights of indigenous peoples:

    (a) Rights of indigenous peoples (resolution 72/155);

(b) Follow-up to the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (resolution 72/155).

72. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance:

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolutions 2106 A (XX), 3381 (XXX), 71/180 and 72/156);

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 72/157).

73. Right of peoples to self-determination (resolutions 72/158 and 72/159).

74. Promotion and protection of human rights:

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments (resolutions 2200 A (XXI), 39/46, 71/185, 72/162 and 72/163);

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (resolutions 71/186, 72/187, 72/188, 71/189, 71/198, 71/199, 71/201, 72/165, 72/167, 72/168, 72/169, 72/172, 72/173, 72/176, 72/177, 72/179, 72/180, 72/182, 72/183, 72/184, 72/185, 72/246 and 72/247);

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives (resolutions 72/188, 72/189 and 72/190);

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (resolutions 48/121 and 48/141).

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

75. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance (resolutions 48/162 and 70/105):

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (resolutions 48/162, 72/131, 72/132 and 72/133);

(b) Assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 72/134);

(c) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions (resolution 48/162).

F. Promotion of justice and international law

76. Report of the International Court of Justice (rule 13 (b)).

77. Report of the International Criminal Court (resolutions 58/318 and 72/3).

78. Oceans and the law of the sea:

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea (resolutions 49/28, 52/26, 54/33, 65/37 A, 72/73 and 72/249);

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments (resolution 72/72).

79. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission (resolutions 70/114 and 72/112).

80. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fifty-first session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

81. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (resolution 72/115).

82. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its seventieth session (resolution 72/116).

83. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (resolution 71/144).

84. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 71/145).

85. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (resolution 72/118).

86. The rule of law at the national and international levels (resolution 72/119).

87. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction (resolution 72/120).

88. Request for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965.[2]

89. Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the consequences of legal obligations of States under different sources of international law with respect to immunities of Heads of State and Government and other senior officials (item proposed by Kenya (A/73/144)).

90. Protection of persons in the event of disasters (resolution 71/141).

91. Strengthening and promoting the international treaty framework (item proposed by Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Italy and Singapore (A/73/141)).

92. Safeguarding ocean space for present and future generations (item proposed by Malta (A/73/143)).

G. Disarmament

93. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 1145 (XII)).

94. Reduction of military budgets (resolution 35/142 B).

95. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (resolution 72/22).

96. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe (decision 71/513).

97. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (decision 72/512).

98. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolution 72/24).

99. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 72/25).

100. Prevention of an arms race in outer space:

(a) Prevention of an arms race in outer space (resolution 72/26);

(b) No first placement of weapons in outer space (resolution 72/27);

(c) Further practical measures for the prevention of an arms race in outer space (resolution 72/250).

101. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament (resolution 72/28).

102. General and complete disarmament (resolution 72/51):

(a) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (resolution 71/259 and decision 72/513);

(b) Nuclear disarmament (resolution 72/38);

(c) Notification of nuclear tests (resolution 42/38 C);

(d) Relationship between disarmament and development (resolution 72/46);

(e) Regional disarmament (resolution 72/34);

(f) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 72/35);

(g) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (resolution 72/49);

(h) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (resolution 72/47);

(i) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons (resolution 72/58);

(j) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures (resolution 71/64);

(k) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (resolution 72/43);

(l) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (resolution 71/59);

(m) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (resolution 72/53);

(n) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them (resolution 72/40);

(o) Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia (resolution 71/65);

(p) Reducing nuclear danger (resolution 72/41);

(q) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (resolution 72/57);

(r) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments (resolution 72/39);

(s) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status (resolution 71/43);

(t) Missiles (decision 71/516);

(u) Disarmament and non-proliferation education (resolution 71/57);

(v) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (resolution 72/48);

(w) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (resolution 72/42);

(x) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 72/33);

(y) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (resolution 71/33);

(z) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms (resolution 71/35);

(aa) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities (resolution 72/56);

(bb) The Arms Trade Treaty (resolution 72/44);

(cc) Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium (resolution 71/70);

(dd) Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources (resolution 71/66);

(ee) United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons (resolution 72/50);

(ff) Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities (resolution 71/36);

(gg) Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control (resolution 71/56);

(hh) Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament (resolution 72/251);

(ii) Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices (resolutions 71/72 and 72/36);

(jj) Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons (resolution 72/30);

(kk) Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world (resolution 72/37);

(ll) Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (resolution 72/54);

(mm) Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World (resolution 70/57);

(nn) Nuclear disarmament verification (decision 72/514);

(oo) Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 72/31).

103. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(a) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services (resolution 71/73);

(b) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 72/59);

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (resolution 72/60);

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (resolution 72/61);

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (resolution 72/62);

(f) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (resolution 72/63);

(g) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (resolution 71/74);

(h) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament (resolution 72/64).

104. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session (resolution 70/69):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 72/65);

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission (resolution 72/66).

105. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East (resolution 72/67).

106. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (resolution 72/68).

107. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 72/69).

108. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (resolution 72/70).

109. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (resolution 72/71).

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

110. Crime prevention and criminal justice (resolutions 71/207, 71/322, 72/192, 72/194 and 72/196).

111. International drug control (resolution 72/198).

112. Measures to eliminate international terrorism (resolution 72/123).

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

113. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (rules 13 (a) and 48; resolutions 47/120 B and 51/241).

114. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund (resolution 60/287).

115. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations (rule 49).

116. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:

(a) Election of non-permanent members of the Security Council (rule 142; decision 72/419);

(b) Election of members of the Economic and Social Council (rule 145; decision 72/421).

117. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:

(a) Election of members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decisions 42/450 and 72/411 A and B);

(b) Election of members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (resolutions 2205 (XXI), 3108 (XXVIII) and 57/20 and decisions 70/405 A to C);

(c) Election of members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission (resolutions 60/180 and 63/145 and decisions 72/414 A and B);

(d) Election of members of the Human Rights Council (resolutions 60/251 and 65/281 and decision 72/403).

118. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (rule 155; decision 72/405);

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions (rule 158; decision 72/406);

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee (resolution 155 (II) and decisions 71/407 and 72/410);

(d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission (resolution 3357 (XXIX));

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission (decision 72/408);

(ii) Designation of the Chair of the Commission (decision 69/410);

(e) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences (resolution 43/222 B and decisions 72/412 A and B);

(f) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolutions 31/192 and 61/238 and decisions 71/413 A to C);

(g) Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (resolution 67/203 and decision 72/416);

(h) Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal (resolutions 62/228 and 63/253 and decision 72/415);

(i) Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Appeals Tribunal (resolutions 62/228 and 63/253 and decision 70/418).

119. Admission of new Members to the United Nations (rules 134 to 138).

120. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit (resolutions 60/265, 64/289, 72/244 and 72/274).

121. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (resolution 72/284).

122. Commemoration of the abolition of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade (resolution 70/7).

123. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations.[1]

124. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (resolution 58/316).

125. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council.[1]

126. Strengthening of the United Nations system:

(a) Strengthening of the United Nations system;[1]

(b) Central role of the United Nations system in global governance (resolution 71/327).

127. United Nations reform: measures and proposals.[1]

128. Multilingualism (resolution 71/328).

129. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations (resolutions 55/285 and 58/316):

(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union (resolutions 55/285 and 71/254);

(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (resolutions 55/285 and 72/74);

(c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (resolution 55/285);

(d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States (resolutions 55/285 and 71/11);

(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (resolution 55/285);

(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (resolution 55/285);

(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (resolution 55/285);

(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community (resolutions 55/285 and 71/329);

(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization (resolutions 55/285 and 71/16);

(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie (resolutions 55/285 and 71/289);

(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (resolution 58/285);

(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe (resolutions 55/285 and 71/17);

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States (resolution 55/285);

(n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolutions 55/283, 55/285 and 71/250);

(o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (resolutions 55/285 and 71/18);

(p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum (resolution 71/316);

(q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (resolution 71/255);

(r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (resolution 71/324);

(s) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (resolution 71/14);

(t) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (resolution 71/12);

(u) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative (resolution 71/13);

(v) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM (resolution 71/15);

(w) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Commonwealth of Independent States (resolution 71/10);

(x) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration (resolution 70/296);

(y) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) (resolution 71/19);

(z) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (resolution 72/273).

130. Global health and foreign policy (resolutions 71/3, 71/159, 72/139 and 72/268).

131. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (Security Council resolution 1966 (2010)).

132. Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him (resolution 72/252).

133. Sexual exploitation and abuse: implementing a zero-tolerance policy.[2]

134. Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (resolution 72/242).

135. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors (resolutions 52/212 B, 71/261 B and 72/8 A and B):

(a) United Nations;

(b) United Nations peacekeeping operations;

(c) International Trade Centre;

(d) United Nations University;

(e) Capital master plan;

(f) United Nations Development Programme;

(g) United Nations Capital Development Fund;

(h) United Nations Children's Fund;

(i) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

(j) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(k) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(l) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;

(m) United Nations Population Fund;

(n) United Nations Human Settlements Programme;

(o) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(p) United Nations Office for Project Services;

(q) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women);

(r) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;

(s) International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals;

(t) United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

136. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (resolutions 41/213, 69/273 and 72/303 and decisions 72/547 A to C).

137. Programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019 (resolutions 72/261, 72/262 A to C, 72/263 A to C, 72/264, 72/265 and 72/266 A and B and decision 72/558).

138. Programme planning (resolutions 58/269, 62/224, 72/9 and 72/266).

139. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations (resolution 47/215).

140. Pattern of conferences (resolutions 1202 (XII) and 72/19).

141. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations (resolution 70/245).

142. Human resources management (resolutions 68/265 and 72/254).

143. Joint Inspection Unit (resolutions 31/192, 62/246 and 72/269).

144. United Nations common system (resolutions 3357 (XXIX) and 72/255).

145. United Nations pension system (resolutions 46/220, 71/265 and 72/262 A).

146. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (decision 47/449).

147. Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (resolutions 48/218 B, 54/244, 59/272 and 72/18).

148. Administration of justice at the United Nations (resolution 72/256).

149. Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (resolutions 66/240 A, 72/258 A and B and 72/270).

150. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations peacekeeping operations (resolution 70/246).

151. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations (resolutions 49/233, 71/296, 72/285, 72/286, 72/287 and 72/288 and decision 72/558).

152. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (resolution 72/289 and decision 72/558).

153. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (resolution 72/290 and decision 72/558).

154. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (resolution 72/291 and decision 72/558).

155. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (resolution 72/292 and decision 72/558).

156. Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (resolution 72/293 and decision 72/558).

157. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor.[2]

158. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (resolution 72/294 and decision 72/558).

159. Financing of the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (resolution 72/260 A and B and decision 72/558).

160. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (resolution 72/295 and decision 72/558).

161. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (resolution 72/296 and decision 72/558).

162. Financing of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (resolution 72/297 and decision 72/558).

163. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East (resolutions 72/298 and 72/299 and decision 72/558):

    (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;

    (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

164. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (resolution 72/300 and decision 72/558).

165. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (resolution 72/301 and decision 72/558).

166. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (resolutions 72/259 A and B and decision 72/558).

167. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) (resolution 72/302 and decision 72/558).

168. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (resolution 72/124).

169. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly (decision 72/523).

170. Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Union in the General Assembly (decision 72/524).

171. Observer status for the Community of Democracies in the General Assembly (decision 72/525).

172. Observer status for the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands Secretariat in the General Assembly (decision 72/526).

173. Observer status for the Global Environment Facility in the General Assembly (decision 72/527).

174. Observer status for the New Development Bank in the General Assembly (item proposed by Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation and South Africa (A/73/142)).

175. Observer status for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea in the General Assembly (item proposed by Norway (A/73/145)).

United Nations A/73/151

General Assembly

Distr.: General
11 July 2018

Original: English

Seventy-third session
Item 100 (c) of the preliminary list*
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report provides an account of the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa from July 2017 to June 2018.

During that period, the Centre continued to assist Member States, at their request, and intergovernmental and civil society organizations in Africa to promote peace, security, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control of conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction. The Centre also implemented its communication strategy by developing information and outreach material and by proactively reaching out to stakeholders to help to promote peace and disarmament.

In response to the continued challenge to peace, security and stability posed by the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons in the region, in particular in Central Africa and the Sahel, the Centre focused its work on providing assistance to Member States to control small arms and light weapons and improve the physical security and stockpile management of weapons and ammunition through capacity-building for civilian authorities, including government officials, parliamentarians and national commissions on small arms and light weapons, defence and security forces and United Nations peacekeeping mission personnel. The Centre supported States' efforts to prevent the diversion of such weapons, in particular to non-State armed groups and terrorist groups, pursuant to Security Council resolution 2178 (2014). It also provided assistance in the implementation of instruments relating to weapons of mass destruction, including Council resolution 1540 (2004), and facilitated regional dialogue among Member States on issues relevant to banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. More than 600 persons from 35 African Member States participated directly in those capacity-building activities, while additional stakeholders from all African Member States benefited indirectly from the Centre's activities.

* A/73/50.

18-11506 (E) 010818

Please recycle

The Centre continued to provide substantive support on disarmament issues to the States members of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa at their ministerial and governmental expert meetings.

The Secretary-General expresses his gratitude to those Member States and other institutions that made financial and in-kind contributions to the Centre, enabling it to fulfil its mandate, and calls upon all Member States and other stakeholders to continue to make contributions to enhance its activities and impact towards saving lives, in pursuance of Sustainable Development Goal 16, on the promotion of peaceful, just and inclusive societies. The Secretary-General is particularly thankful to the Government of Togo for providing new office premises to help the Centre to expand its activities and personnel to better assist Member States in addressing evolving challenges to human security in the region and for its long-standing support, as host country, for the Centre for the past 32 years.

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/60, by which the Secretary-General was requested to report on the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa. The report covers the period from July 2017 to June 2018. The financial statement of the trust fund for the Centre for 2017 is provided in the annex.

2. The General Assembly, by that resolution, commended the Centre for its sustained support to Member States in implementing disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control activities through seminars and conferences, capacity-building and training, policy and technical expertise, and information and advocacy at the regional and national levels and welcomed its contribution to disarmament, peace and security across the continent.

II. Functioning and mandate

3. The Centre was established in 1986 in Lomé pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/151 G. It functions on the basis of existing resources within the Secretariat and voluntary contributions from Member States and other donors.

4. The Centre carries out its programme of work in the following main areas: peace and security; conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons; weapons of mass destruction; information and outreach; and cooperation and partnerships with regional and subregional organizations and other entities.

III. Main activities

5. During the reporting period, the Centre provided support and technical assistance to Member States in Africa to promote disarmament, peace and security through capacity-building and training programmes, practical measures, advocacy, research and information-sharing. The Centre worked in partnership with the African Union and African regional organizations, other intergovernmental organizations, academic and research institutions and civil society organizations in the implementation of its programmes, projects and other activities. In the light of the specific nature of security and disarmament issues in Africa, the Centre continued to place emphasis on activities aimed at preventing the illicit trafficking in and proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

6. The Centre continued to raise awareness among African Member States on issues relating to weapons of mass destruction, in particular by providing technical advice and assisting in the implementation of international disarmament and non-proliferation instruments, such as the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery to non-State actors.

A. Peace and security

7. The Centre provided substantive support to the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth ministerial meetings, held in Rwanda in December 2017 and in the Congo in June 2018, respectively. The Centre updated the 11 States members of the

Committee on developments in the field of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation at the international, regional and subregional levels and on international and regional efforts to promote and support the implementation of disarmament instruments.

8. The Centre contributed to the implementation of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) through a project providing regional support to the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. In that resolution, the Council condemned violent extremism while calling upon States to take the measures necessary to prevent flows of national and foreign terrorist fighters, in addition to emphasizing the need for capacity-building and technical support to combat violent extremism and the illicit trade in and proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The project, jointly funded by Switzerland and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, consisted of technical assistance to the four Lake Chad basin countries (Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria), with support to strengthen their legal and judicial frameworks, an inter-institutional training course and national and regional capacity-building workshops.

9. The final phase of the project, featuring workshops on arms marking procedures, was also an occasion to raise awareness among governmental and civil society experts of international arms control norms, standards and best practices that could assist the beneficiary States in preventing the acquisition of arms and ammunition by terrorists or terrorist groups, including foreign terrorist fighters. Two workshops were organized according to language groups: 25 government officials and military officers from Cameroon, Chad and the Niger attended a workshop in N'Djamena, on 6 and 7 November 2017, while 18 Nigerian civilian and military personnel participated in a training workshop in Abuja on 8 and 9 November. The participants came from the ministries responsible for the interior, foreign affairs, defence, justice, customs and immigration, the armed forces and civil society organizations. It is suggested that additional activities be conducted to further capitalize on the training manual and expertise accumulated by the Centre in the implementation of the first phase of the project, which would help the Centre to consolidate the gains of this pilot project, including by utilizing the network of experts and participants who participated in the inter-institutional training course on combating illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and their ammunition in Africa. Subject to additional funding, the Centre could conduct further training courses and related activities in the Lake Chad basin countries, including by providing support to strengthen existing regional or national training centres.

10. From 18 to 20 December 2017, the Centre organized in Lomé a capacity-building workshop to promote gender perspectives in disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control processes in the Lake Chad basin. In total, 16 national experts, including 14 women, participated in the workshop, under the framework of a project to mainstream gender perspectives in preventing the acquisition of arms and ammunitions by terrorist groups in the Lake Chad basin, funded by the Government of Sweden. The project was developed to support the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, 2349 (2017) on peace and security in Africa and 2370 (2017) on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, in addition to General Assembly resolution 71/56 on women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. The project's purpose is to increase the participation of women at all levels of decision-making in conflict resolution and support the achievement of target 16.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which is aimed at significantly reducing illicit arms flows by 2030. During the three-day workshop, representatives of the four Lake Chad basin countries and experts from civil society deliberated on the relevance of the involvement of women in efforts to combat the proliferation of arms and ammunition, enhancing the capacity

of civil society actors to effectively incorporate gender perspectives into disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control processes in the Lake Chad region.

11. To foster effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration policies and practices, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research developed a joint project on effective weapons and ammunition management in a changing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration context. From 25 to 30 June 2018, and following a series of preparatory technical workshops by experts from the Centre, the Department and the Institute, the Centre hosted a one-week pilot training course for 25 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration practitioners from the United Nations peacekeeping missions and other relevant institutions. The practical portion of the training was focused on elements of weapons and ammunition management, supported by a handbook accompanying the project, which was developed jointly by the Office and the Department and with financial support from the Governments of Germany and Switzerland. Part of the training was held at the facilities of the Training Centre for Post-Conflict Demining and Clearance in Ouidah, Benin, as part of the Centre's approach to strengthening the capacities of national and regional institutions dealing with peace, arms control and disarmament.

B. Small arms and light weapons

12. At the Sixth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 6 to 10 June 2016, Member States noted the importance of the adequate management of national small arms and light weapons stockpiles, including sustainable life-cycle management, to minimize the risk of diversion, including through theft, loss and unauthorized re-export, of small arms and light weapons to illicit markets, illegal armed groups, terrorists and other unauthorized recipients; to prevent accidental explosions and protect the environment; and to improve the control, storage and record-keeping of small arms and light weapons. Under that framework, the Council of the European Union adopted Decision 2014/912/CFSP, funding a 36-month project in support of physical security and stockpile management activities to reduce the risk of illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and their ammunition in the Sahel region, to be implemented by the Office for Disarmament Affairs through the Centre. The project was launched in June 2015 and will be completed by December 2018. It assists six States in the Sahel, namely Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Nigeria, to prevent the diversion of and illicit trafficking in government-owned small arms and light weapons and their ammunition by improving their physical security and stockpile management.

13. Participants also received training on best practices with regard to inventory organization, warehousing and inventory management, procedures for selection of staff and training and the fundamental principles of physical security. During the reporting period, 47 government officials and parliamentarians in the six beneficiary countries were briefed on the critical importance of physical security and stockpile management, while 85 officers of the defence and security forces received expert support to develop national standard operating procedures compliant with the International Small Arms Control Standards and the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines and other complementary instruments developed by the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other relevant actors. Meanwhile, 15 secured storage facilities, including 5 mobile facilities, were constructed in the beneficiary countries with the support of the Mine Action Service of the United Nations and the Mine Action Support Group. The

implementing partners provided further hands-on training to 300 armoury storekeepers and managers responsible for the installations.

14. To facilitate the participation of African States in the third United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, held in New York from 18 to 29 June, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, through the Centre, organized in Lomé, from 9 to 13 April, a series of regional preparatory meetings for African Member States, with financial support from the European Union. Participants had the opportunity to interact with those giving presentations and to share views and experiences of implementing the Programme of Action at the national and subregional levels. Various topics were discussed, including preventing the diversion of small arms and light weapons, ammunition management, regional and subregional instruments, coordination, transparency and synergies, recent developments in small arms and light weapons manufacturing, technology and design and resulting challenges and opportunities for the Programme of Action and the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons. The meeting for West and Central African States was held on 10 and 11 April and the meeting for East and Southern African States on 12 and 13 April 2018.

15. In the area of new technology, the Centre shared its expertise in arms control-related software development and database design and provided technical advice to ECOWAS during an expert meeting on the establishment of the ECOWAS Small Arms and Light Weapons Register and Database, organized by the ECOWAS Commission in January 2018 in Abuja.

16. The Centre received financial support from the United Nations peace and development trust fund to assist Central African States in effectively implementing the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention). The Centre, jointly with the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, engaged with the Economic Community of Central African States and its 11 member States to secure their endorsement and agree on the project schedule. In addition to capacity-building workshops, an implementation guide for the Kinshasa Convention will be developed and disseminated as a key deliverable of the project.

C. Weapons of mass destruction

17. The Centre, with financial support from the Government of Canada, supported the preparation and organization of a workshop on 14 and 15 March in Lomé to facilitate the participation of French-speaking African States in the high-level fissile material cut-off treaty expert preparatory group consultative process. The goal of the workshop was to enable dialogue among those States on the implications of a future treaty and its relationship with existing global and regional instruments. The workshop was attended by some 25 participants from 18 African Member States. A seminar session allowed experts in nuclear security to share knowledge and information on relevant issues, and there were additional expert briefings on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, including insights on the work of the Conference on Disarmament, the group of governmental experts over the period 2014–2015 and the expert preparatory group. A final session was devoted to the relevance of such a treaty for the region.

18. The Centre supported Member States in their efforts to implement instruments relating to weapons of mass destruction, including Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery to non-State actors. At the request of the Government of Mauritania, the Centre organized a country visit from 4 to 6 July 2017 to assist in the drafting of its initial national report. More than 22 participants took part in the event, including representatives of the ministries responsible for the interior, trade and investment, foreign affairs, defence, justice, health and agriculture, as well as the defence forces, the police service, the financial intelligence unit, customs and intelligence authorities, the National Authority for Radiation Protection, Safety and Nuclear Security and civil society. Following the workshop, Mauritania drafted its initial report on the implementation of the resolution. The workshop also enabled an analysis to be made of needs for further assistance. The Centre also provided assistance, at their request, to Madagascar and Mali to prepare and successfully file requests for assistance to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004).

D. Information and outreach

19. The Centre participated in the preparation and organization of capacity development workshops on young people, peace and security in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, funded by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Two workshops were held, one in Lomé from 1 to 3 March 2018 and the other in Ouagadougou from 8 to 10 March. In each country, 25 youth organizations, including faith-based groups, political parties and the national youth council, were represented, for a total of 100 participants. The workshops were aimed at raising awareness of the essential role of young people in sustaining peace, and the various avenues through which they could constructively engage in peacebuilding processes. The Centre delivered training sessions on issues relating to disarmament, peace education and preventing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The youth representatives also discussed Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on youth, peace and security and its interconnection with the 2030 Agenda.

20. At the request of the Catholic University of West Africa, the Centre organized a working visit of master's students in public law from the University to the Centre's offices, giving them the opportunity to learn about issues relating to disarmament and to interact with staff. The visit also served to encourage them to consider a career in the area of preventive diplomacy, peace and security. Such an activity responds to the call of the Secretary-General to promote education in the areas of disarmament and non-proliferation, as contained in his report on the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/57/124).

21. At the request of the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding, the Centre carried out a capacity-building exercise for its members during its annual general assembly on the topic of challenges and perspectives in relation to civil society efforts in peacebuilding. The objective was to assist the Network in repositioning itself to meet the institutional and security challenges facing the subregion. About 40 participants representing member organizations, seconded staff and representatives of the Network's subregional office in Togo were present.

22. The staff of the Centre participated in more than two dozen meetings, conferences, workshops, symposiums and other events across Africa and beyond to disseminate its mandate and activities, as well as broader United Nations activities in the areas of peace and disarmament.

23. To further institutionalize disarmament practices and expand its number of contacts and lines of communication, the Centre established databases of national

focal points on small arms and light weapons across States in Africa and of focal points among ministries for foreign affairs, the African Union, regional economic communities, other regional and subregional organizations, civil society organizations and journalists covering peace, security and disarmament across Africa.

24. The Centre's electronic newsletter, *UNREC Focus*, is distributed to more than 8,000 subscribers globally, providing information about regional disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation issues and the initiatives and activities of the Centre. Furthermore, information on the Centre's expertise and current projects was added to its website, available in English and French. From July 2017 to June 2018, the site recorded more than 80,000 hits.

25. The Centre continued to make use of social media platforms to disseminate information and news items and to keep users updated on regional disarmament and non-proliferation issues.

IV. Financial situation, staffing and administration

A. Financial situation

26. The Centre was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/151 G on the basis of existing resources and voluntary contributions. In 2017, voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the Centre were received in the amount of $1,371,740. Information on the status of the trust fund for 2017 is provided in the annex to the present report.

27. The Secretary-General expresses his gratitude to the Governments of China, France, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and Togo, as well as the European Union, for their financial contributions. The Secretary-General expresses his particular appreciation to the Government of Togo for the provision of new and spacious premises to host the Centre and also for its long-standing support provided in its capacity as host country to the Centre.

28. The Secretary-General continues to encourage financial and in-kind contributions to the Centre from African States as a clear indication of the value that Member States attribute to the Centre's expertise and technical assistance.

29. The Secretary-General thanks all States and partners for their generous contributions to and support for the Centre and encourages their continuous and increased support commensurate with the growing challenges to human security in Africa, to enable the Centre to provide enhanced technical and capacity-building assistance to Member States in the region, in fulfilment of its mandate.

B. Staffing

30. The regular budget of the United Nations funds the posts of one Senior Political Affairs Office/Director of the Centre (P-5), one Political Affairs Officer (P-3) and two General Service staff (G-7 and G-6, Local level). Project personnel are funded through voluntary contributions. The Secretary General thanks the European Union for funding one Political Affairs Officer (P-3), three United Nations Volunteers and one General Service Assistant; the Government of Japan for funding one United Nations Volunteer and one consultant; the Government of China for funding two United Nations Volunteers and one consultant; and the Government of Canada for funding one consultant.

V. Conclusion

31. During the reporting period, the Centre continued to carry out its programmes, with the support of donors, to provide assistance to African Member States, at their request, in the areas of peace, security and disarmament and enhanced its collaboration with partners, including the African Union and other subregional organizations, with a view to achieving synergies in promoting disarmament and non-proliferation in Africa.

32. The Centre assisted Member States, at their request, in strengthening their capacity to combat the illicit trade in and proliferation of small arms and light weapons and in implementing international instruments relating to weapons of mass destruction and counter-terrorism, including Security Council resolution 2178 (2014). Furthermore, the Centre engaged in activities relating to the implementation of the Kinshasa Convention and conducted outreach initiatives to raise awareness of disarmament and non-proliferation issues.

33. The sustained number of requests for assistance from Member States and regional organizations demonstrated the importance of the work of the Centre in the field of disarmament, non-proliferation, arms control and security in the region. Building on its past work and expertise, the Centre continues to develop and implement new projects and activities that meet the needs of Member States on issues within its mandate. In carrying out its programme and activities, the Centre collaborated with key stakeholders, in particular the African Union, and strengthened its continental role by creating networks and partnerships at the regional and subregional levels. The Centre will continue its efforts to maximize the utilization of resources and expertise through cooperation and the sharing of experiences with partner entities in the region.

34. The Secretary-General calls upon Member States and other donors to provide the Centre with the financial and in-kind support necessary to enable it to continue to fulfil its mandate effectively in serving the needs of African Member States in the fields of peace, security and disarmament, in pursuance of Sustainable Development Goal 16, on the promotion of peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

Annex

Status of the trust fund for the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa for 2017

(United States dollars)

Accumulated surplus, 1 January 2017	**466 053**
Revenue	
Voluntary contributions	1 471 740[a]
Other revenue	249 607
Investment revenue	23 882
Total revenue and prior-year adjustment	**1 745 229**
Expenses	
Operating expenses	1 823 449
Refund to donors[b]	(1 804)
Total expenses	**1 825 253**
Surplus/(deficit)	(80 024)
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	**386 029**

[a] Consists of voluntary contributions from donors as follows: European Commission, $1,436,116; France, $23,596; Togo, $12,028.

[b] Consists of a refund to Germany of $1,804.